



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

We hope that the second part of this work will soon be issued ; but we understand that some delay in the publication is to be expected in the present condition of the Government printing office.—C.

Evolution or Creation.⁴—The author of this discussion calls it a “critical review” of the scientific and scriptural theories of the universe. The criticism loses its value when he states in the opening chapter, not only his bias towards, but his firm belief in the Biblical account of creation, “*litteratum et spellatum.*” In stating the evolution theory he allows his imagination free play, unhampered by any conception of its real meaning or its bearing on the study of the problem of life as we find it developed on this planet.

Among the original hypotheses offered for the reader’s consideration is one that dates the Mosaic week of creation somewhere about the end of the ice age. This, says the writer, “solves a score of scientific and exegetical difficulties that hitherto have been paraded as fatal to the credibility of the sacred Scriptures ;” but it also leaves us completely at sea as to the author’s views of the origin of the forms of life that preceded this so-called “Creation.” Or, does he generously leave time, space and material for the evolutionist to demonstrate his theories?

Again, Mr. Townsend assumes a knowledge of the ways and means of the Creator, which is startling, even to a naturalist. His description of the genesis of man would appear to better advantage in the pages of the modern realistic novel than it does in a critical essay. Finally, we are gravely told that the “chief end of the creation” (not only of the world but) “of the universe, is so glorify *man* and enjoy him forever.” We refer to this book not because it has any value, but, because in this country where biological education is only beginning to be general, a good many persons may suppose that it has.

AMERICAN NATURALIST LIST OF RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Annual Report Geol. Surv. Canada (n. s.), Vol. VII, 1894. Ottawa, 1896. From the Director of the Survey.

BAILEY, V.—List of Mammals of the District of Columbia. Extr. Proceeds. Biol. Soc. of Washington, Vol. 10, 1896. From the author.

BENDIRE, CHARLES.—Life Histories of North American Birds, from the Parrots to the Grackles. Special Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus., Washington, 1895. From the Smithsonian Institution.

⁴Evolution or Creation. By L. T. Townsend, New York, Chicago, Toronto. F. H. Revell Co., Pub.